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He published a small volume entitled "200 Wild Birds of Iowa" in 1906, and was the author of numerous short papers and notes on mammals and birds which appeared from time to time in the *Proceedings* of the Iowa Academy of Science and in *The Auk*. In addition, many valuable notes contributed by him appear in Anderson's "Birds of Iowa."

Francis Windle died at his home in West Chester, Pa., on February 24, 1917, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Windle was born in West Marlboro, Chester county, Pa. He lived most of his life in West Chester, having received his education in the schools of his native county and at the University of Michigan, at which latter place he took his law course. Owing to poor health Mr. Windle found it necessary to give up the practice of law and seek outdoor employment. He secured a position with one of the extensive nurseries at West Chester. Here his wide knowledge of botany acquired during his frequent outing trips, which constituted his chief recreation for years, proved a valuable asset. During his recreational activities his time was about equally divided between his study and observation of plants and birds, with the result that he became skilled in both botany and field ornithology.

For several years Mr. Windle taught biology at Darlington Seminary, West Chester, and also did some teaching at the State Normal School in the same place.

For about eleven years prior to his death he was connected with the Bureau of Zoology, Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg. He became assistant orchard inspector for the eastern end of Pennsylvania, and while acting in this capacity was made a member of the Chestnut Blight Commission, and later of the White Pine Blister Rust Commission. The duties of these positions took him all over the eastern end of the state and kept him out of doors where he could indulge his passion for botany and ornithology. He was a member of the Philadelphia Botanical Club and of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club and kept constantly in touch with men in these fields.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

WAR SERVICE FOR CHEMISTS¹

FRANCE and England freely acknowledge that they greatly decreased their efficiency by sending their scientific men to the trenches. Although they have since withdrawn most of those still alive and are now using them in special service, the dearth of technically trained men has been and is severely felt.

Secretary of War Baker, aware of this fact, is carrying out the full spirit of the *selective* draft, and specially trained men, so far as needed, are being assigned to the war service which they are trained to render.

More than others among scientific men, trained chemists have been needed for war purposes by both the Army and the Navy.

Fortunately, the American Chemical Society and the Bureau of Mines, acting cooperatively, foreseeing this need, took first a census of American chemists and later compiled from all data available a list of those enlisted. From this list of chemists actually in the Army and the Navy a large number have been selected for special fitness and have been already assigned. Many more, undoubtedly, will be so assigned, and if the present demand keeps up, it may later be necessary to ask for special enlistment for chemical work. That time has not yet arrived.

At present any chemist not required by law to enter chemical war service who enters voluntarily keeps one chemist in the ranks and deprives the chemical industries of his own service as well. A number of chemists have been commissioned, but these are picked men of special attainments and specific experience. The majority will serve as privates or non-commissioned officers until such time as they are found to deserve promotion.

Don't ask to be assigned to chemical work until you are actually in the camp. Camp assignment must be made before your name will be submitted to the War Department.

Don't send in your name, even for consideration for such service, if exemption is to be

¹ From *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*.

asked for or while exemption claims are pending. It leads to endless confusion.

Don't try to deprive another chemist actually in the Army of his opportunity to render chemical service by yourself seeking such service, *until called*. The industries which supply the Army and Navy with the sinews of war need trained chemists and are being seriously handicapped by the depletion of their chemical personnel.

Don't write to anyone in Washington to aid you in a claim for exemption. Even if they wished to do so, they are quite properly powerless for the law delegates exemption to the Local and District Boards.

Do send me your name, address, military and camp assignment when actually sworn in (not before). If you have not already filed details of your age, training and experience, send this also at the same time.

CHARLES L. PARSONS,
Secretary

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY,
Box 505,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE MAYO FOUNDATION

At the meeting of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota held on September 13, the regents adopted the following resolution thanking the Drs. Mayo for their gift establishing the Mayo Foundation for medical investigation and research:

Whereas, Dr. William J. Mayo and Dr. Chas. H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minnesota, have given the sum of \$1,650,344.79 to the University of Minnesota for the establishment of a fund to be known as the "Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research," and,

Whereas, This gift has been duly accepted by unanimous action of the board of regents,

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the board of regents records its profound sense of gratitude to the donors. The gift is unique in the annals of American education. It represents the lofty purposes of two of the most distinguished citizens of our commonwealth. They believe that this money has come from the people and that it should be returned to the people. It has been the sole aim of the donors to provide a fund which would be of permanent benefit to the state of Minnesota and to mankind as a whole. They have wisely and appropri-

ately provided that the income of the fund shall be used for medical education and research. American universities should be encouraged in the prosecution of an educational policy which aims to develop investigators and scientists of the first rank. One clear function of a true university is to make actual contributions to various fields of knowledge. This new foundation, therefore, relates itself very intimately to the realization of our highest educational aims. Both for the gift itself and for the genuine impetus which it will impart to scholarly investigation in this university, we desire to convey to the donors our sincere appreciation.

THE CONNAUGHT LABORATORIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

THE Connaught Laboratories of the University of Toronto, and a farm of fifty acres, were formally presented by Colonel Albert Gooderham, to the University of Toronto and at the same time officially opened by the Governor General, the Duke of Devonshire, on October 25. The value of the gift is about seventy-five thousand dollars. The laboratories are to be used for the purpose of research in preventive medicine and for the production of serums and vaccines. Sir William Hearst, the premier of Ontario, at the opening, announced that a grant of seventy-five thousand dollars would be authorized at the next session of the legislature, to establish a research foundation in preventive medicine. The income from this and also from an additional twenty-five thousand dollars, will be used for research only, the laboratories being self-supporting. This is the first endowment of research in preventive medicine in Canada. In connection with the official opening of these laboratories, a lecture was delivered in Convocation Hall, on the same evening by Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, on the "War activities of the Rockefeller Institute." A distinguished audience, including the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor, attended this most interesting and able lecture.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY

THE annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology